I A. W., who writes to us ridiculing 'the Divining Rod, will find a very large majority to agree with him i opinion, but they would not thank us for publishing any thing on that side of the question.

For a Notice of Kane's Chemistry. a Letter from Saratoga, and an Association Article, see First Page.

For a Poem by Longfellow, and Hu man Sacrifices in India, see Last Page.

The Prospect at Washington Is dark and uncertain. In the absence of private advices we can only refer to the doings in Congress, and ask our readers to judge from that whether we are likely to have a Tariff or not. It will be seen that the House has resolved, if the Senate concur, to adjourn on Monday, Tariff or no Tariff. This shows no disposition to sit long considering amendments from the Senate at all events. The Intelligencer thinks it extremely doubtful whether the bill will pass the Senate, and mentions-though it discredits-a rumor that on Monday, if Congress de not adjourn, one House or the other will be left without a quorum. We see nothing this morning to lead us to expect a passage

## The Next Congress.

The following Members of the present House of Representatives have already indicated their resolution not to be candidates for reélection, viz: MILLARD FILLMORE, of New-York, (Whig.)

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, N. Jersey, (do.) GEORGE M. KEIM, Penna. (Loco.) SAMSON MASON, Ohie, (Whig.) (do.) JOSEPH RIDGWAY, do. NATH. G. PENDLETON, do. (do.) FRANCIS W. PICKENS, S. Carolina, (Loco.) All these are strong men and valuable Members. Mr. Fillmore's retirement especially will be a loss not easily repaired; while Mr. Pickens is the ablest and about the most reasonable and manly Loco-Foce in Congress, after John C. Calhoun. The Whigs will part regretfully with an opponent in whom there is no skulking, no double-dealing, no

is an honorable and courteous adversary. The two members from Missouri are already thrown out by their party in that State, and most of the Georgia Members of both parties are also dropped. There are indications of similar changes all around. We hope fearfully that the general aspect of those changes may not remind the country of the bitter old epigram:

insincerity; who always says what he means and

'Heaven takes the good, too good on earth to stay : And leaves the bad, too bad to take away.'

Revenue and Protection. A correspondent asks us to answer this Free Trade cavil: "Protective Duties are hostile to Revenue. If we protect every sort of Industry at home, we shall get no Revenue from Imports."

Now the only answer this needs is a reference to the fact that, our Revenue was abundant during the years of highest Protection-higher than is now contemplated. If any man doubts on this head, a glance at the returns of Revenue for 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36-the eight years of highest Protection-will satisfy him. This cavil against Protection is stone dead. It answered some purpose in 1820-25, when heavy landholders sold (or threatened to sell) their Real Estate to avoid the Direct Taxes which they were made to believe Protection would render necessary. Since 1830 it has been a dead humbug.

England buys very few or no manufactures from other Nations, yet her commerce is greater than that of any other nation ; so is her Revenue from Imports. Need we say more?

The truth is, that the first condition of heavy importations is ability to pay, and this depends on the activity and reward of Home Industry. Double the Production of the Country, and we increase the Imports, no matter if the duties are high. Let us make our own Cloth, Cutlery, &c. and we shall buy twice as much of Laces, Wines, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Drugs and Dyewoods, Hides, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. as we now do-to say nothing of raw staples to whose cheap production our climate and soil are not adapted. Let us produce all that our climate does not forbid or discourage, and such would be the increased Industry and Production of the country that a Revenue Duty of twenty per cent. on the tropical and other products we should then buy would amply support the Government .--At this moment the Laborers of Lowell doubtless pay more to the Government than those of all Mississippi. Why? Because they are able. But let Protection be withheld and they will not, because they cannot. So in other cases.

No reader of the Tribune can need to be assured that we have never written one line for the Commercial or any other paper than our own in relation to Noah's rescullties. We never desired any one so to write, and have not seen the writer in the Commercial (whom we recognize by her signature) for the last month. We are grateful for the kind intent of those articles, but we ask no aid to fight our own battles. That we have ever said we would not "eat, bargain, or reason with a Jew," is a monstrous Noakism-we never had a thought of the kind. But what use in trying to keep track of the Union's libels?

IT It is some offset to the bitterness of surrendering the Land Distribution, to see such chaps as Charles J. Ingersoll and Richard D. Davis 'roped in' to vote for a Protective Tariff. It was a shocking hard does to the whole XIX, (Mr. Par menter of Mass. being the only real friend of Protection among the Locos in Congress. Mr. C. Brown of Pa. (one of the bitterest) states in a card in the Globe that he voted for the bill against both his judgement and his will. No doubt. Won't he file his reasons in the Secretary of State's office?

The Albany Argus proudly and diplomati cally contradicts an assertion of the friends of Col. R. M. Johnson in Kentucky that Martin Van Buren has declined to run for President in 1844. The Argus says they have put a wrong construction on the Sage of Kinderhook's covness in his letter to Missouri. We'll back the Argus in this to the full extent.

IF Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR of Saratega has resigned his seat in the State Senate. He has been suffering from a paralytic stroke for nearly a year past, which incapacitates him for public business, in which he has been honorably engaged for thirty years past. The Fourth District will have two Senators to elect in November. Shall they

At aspecial meeting of the Regents of the University held on the 23d, Binghampton Academy in Broom Co., Yates Academy in Orleans and Champlain Academy in Clinton were incorporated and Waterloo Academy in Seneca Co. was received under the viritation of the Regents.

Fhe RAINERS are singing at Rochester.

New-York Legislature.-WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24. The SENATE held a laborious session and the majority successfully urged their principal measure, namely the prevention of all business offered. The resignation of Hon. J. W. TAYLOR was received. Petitions on various subjects offered by Messrs. FAULENER, DENNISON and HENT were laid on the table by a party vote. Mr. Root endeavored to bring up a resolution to introduce a bill to repeal the Exemption Law and sought to convince the Senate that the present session was called for the transaction of business. He was ruled out of order and the Senate adjourned.

In ALSEMBLY, on a motion to amend the journal the Speaker decided that petitions could only be received by unanimous consent- Mr. HUNT rose and claimed the right to present a petition for aid to the New-York and Erie Railroad. The Speaker decided it could not be received. Mr. HUNT appealed and a metion to lay the appeal on the table was lost-48 to 67. Under the previous question and after some remarks from the Speaker the decision of the Speaker was REVERSED-57 to 64. A motion to re-consider was lost.

The Senate Apportionment bill was received and after some debate the House refused to send it to the Committee of the Whole-32 to 85. Locos in the negative. Mr. O'Sullivan spoke in opposition to the bill which was then referred to a Select Committee of eight, namely Messrs. S. E. Church, Grout, R. A. Udell, Davis, Stetson, Caryl, Burnham and Ives.

The Sens te bill to postpone the sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad came in and Mr. HUNT meved an amendment to instruct the Comptroller to hid it in at not more than \$3,000,000. Mr. HOFFMAN opposed it and the whole was laid on the table. The House took up Mr. Dix's Protest and soon adjourned.

## City Abuses.

A Watchman assures us that the excavations of streets on account of the Croton Water are left open very carelessly. He says he has seen one man drive into a pipe-hole at night without a suspic.on of its existence, to the great peril of his life, and he has barely saved several others from a similar calamity. These accidents and dangers should be well guarded against. Will the authorities look to it?

votes according to his speeches. Gen. Keim also -It is a great shame that those of our City Hacks and Cabs that want to do a fair and honest ousiness on reasonable terms are prevented by the bad conduct and bad name of the balance of their craft. In Philadelphia, a passenger from the Cars jumps right aboard a cab, which he knows will ake him any distance less than a mile for twentyfive cents. Here one-half of the Cabs will charge him fifty cents to a dollar; and the consequence is that a few stop and higgle for a ride, while the greater number go to their respective hotels or nouses on foot. Thus the carriages are worse paid on the whole than if they charged a moderate and regular fare, while the public is worse served; and. hardest of all, the cheap and worthy Cabs suffer for the sins of others.

-We are asked to return the thanks of the Fifteenth Ward to their Street Inspector for his zeal and fidelity. Done! We are asked to blow up the Inspector of the Thirteenth for the dirty condition of Broome-st. and its neighborhood. Done!-

-There are said to be many Hogs defiling the streets that are not taxed to clean them. Pound

GREAT CLAY MEETING .- By an Extra from the Elmira Republican we learn that a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Steuben, Yates, Seneca, Tompkins and Chemung Counties, friendly to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for the Presidency in 1844, was held at the head of Seneca Lake on the 18th inst. WIL-LIAM T. LAWRENCE, Esq. of Tompkins presided. Strong and spirit-stirring resolutions in favor of a limitation of the Veto power, PROTECTION to American Industry with a DISTRIBUTION of the proceeds of the Public Lands and in bonor of HENRY CLAY, the Statesman of the West, were introduced and adopted by acclamation. Several excellent speeches were delivered.

We trust all our readers enjoy the rich Trial of Lieut. Wilkes. Such an expose we have not seen for many a day. The history of the Exploring Expedition is here embodied and it opens

The citizens of Davidson Co. Tenn. friendly o HENRY CLAY for next President, held a great meeting at Nashville on the 13th inst. THOMAS S. KING Esq. presided. Hon. JOHN BELL was among the speakers. Spirited resolutions and a capital address were adopted.

The Brooklyn papers contain a notice of a funny exhibition called a Tyler Meeting that came off in that city a few nights since. The farce seems to have been badly got up, and the characlers wretchedly cast. All said 'No' when they should have said 'Ave,' and cheered for CLAY and VAN BUREN instead of JOHN TYLER. A bad beginning this, though it is likely the actors were extremely raw in their parts. Have charity for

The Boston Post is distinguishing itself by the most open and palpable falsehoods concerning affairs in Rhode Island. Some days since it asserted broadly that Justice Hazzard, at the recent examination of one under arrest, used the following language: "It is time that law was resolved into its original elements: for the letter of it l do n't care a d-n." The papers in Providence have repeatedly pronounced this untrue; and yet, without offering the slightest evidence, the Post keeps the shameless lie standing in capital letters, and re-asserts it every day. Can Col. GREENE be guilty of so dishonorable an acts as this?

They are to have a great military encampnent at Easton, Pa. this week. Tents have been pitched and things prepared in true military style. We see especial mention made of 'mint-sticks and gingerbread-probably part of the arms and equipments required by law.

ANOTHER MURDER .- The Lebanon (O.) Star gives a sad account of a most cruel murder perpetrated on Sunday morning near Springborough Warren county. The sufferer was an aged negro, named Jerry Jackson, whose body was found nearly consumed under the remains of his hut. His scull had been broken by blows on the head. A verdict of wilful murder was returned by the Coroner's jury, and the murderer was discovered to be a colored man called John Andrews. His object disposition of his property by will, is now issued from the was money, in which he was disappointed. The old man lived by himself, and a more dark murder was never committed.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER -On Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a man named Marshall, who resides in Algiers, was knocked down with a brick at the lower end of Customhouse-street, and robbed of \$80 in money. When he recovered he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, and was able to return to his home yesterday morning. Canadian Pat and two of his accomplices are suspected of the deed-one of

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION .- Our readers must not overlook the despatch of Lieut. Wilkes to the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 11th, 1840, embodied in our report of his trial to-day.-It is copied from the original copy-book and has never before been published. It gives a clear and interesting account of the principal discoveries of the Expedition during their southern cruise. The whole report of these trials, especially of the one new in progress, is highly interesting. It develones abuses in our naval organization which must ere long be reformed. The trial will probably contiue for some days to come.

The Mormon Loco Foco paper at Shawnetown, Illinois, recently stated that Daniel Webster had said "the Farmer ought not to be allowed to put his HUGE PAW on the statute book." In reply to this calumny, the following answer appears in the Shawneetown Republican:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1842. I thank you for your friendly letter of the 1st of this month. No greater or viler falsehood was ever published, than is contained in the printed extract which you enclosed. I never made any such declaration, nor any thing like it, nor ever uttered a sentiment which could give the least foundation for such a libel. Nor did I ever know before, that such a falsehood concerning me had been published.

"The son of a working man" myself, bred among working men, and attached, all my life, to the great farming interest of the country far mere than any other interest, all who know me, know that the expression of any such sentinent by me is Yours respectfully, impossible.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

From the Savannah Republican, Aug. 20. GOOD NEWS FROM FLORIDA-FIRAL CLOSE OF THE WAR .- The U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor Capt Peck, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing us the gratifying news of the final termination of hostilities in Florida. For the Order containing this intelligence, which we publish below, we are indebted to an esteemed friend, to whom we have often been under obligations for fects in relation to the late war.

Col. Worth, to whom belongs the honor of closing our difficulties in Florida, accompanied by his Aid, Lieut. Sprague, came passenger in the Gen. Taylor. Dr. Harney, who has been for some time Medical Director in Florida, and Assistant Adjutant Gen. Cooper, composing the Colonel's Staff, also came passengers in the same boat. They all left yesterday afternoon in the steamer Beaufort District, for Washington.

HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT No. 9, 1 Cedar Key, August 14, 1842.

[Order No. 28.]

I. It is hereby announced that hostilities with the Indians in this Territory have ceased. Measures are taken to pass the few remaining within certain limits-those in the far South immediately, those West of the Suwannee in a few days, who, meantime, there is every reasonable assurance, will conduct inoffensively if unmolested in their baunts. The lands thus temporarily assigned as their planting and hunting grounds are within the following boundaries, to wit: From the mouth of Talakcheko, or Pease

Creek, up the left bank of that stream to the fork of the Southern branch, and following that branch to the head or Northern edge of Lake Istokpoga; thence down the Eastern margin of that Lake to the stream which empties from it into the Kissimmee River, following the left bank of said stream and River to where the latter empties to Lake Okea-cho-bee: thence due South through said Lake and the Everglades to Shark River, following the right bank of that River to the Gulf; thence along the Gulf shore (excluding all islands between Punta Rassa and the head of Charlotte Harbor) to the place of beginning.

The foregoing arrangements are in accordance with the instructions of the President of the United States.

II. With a view to economy and convenience of supply, that portion of the 3d Infantry and 2d Dragoons, now widely detached in the Western District, will concentrate upon Fort Stansbury; that portion of the 2th along the Georgia border and South to the Micanopy road, upon Pilatka .-Companies posted in unhealthy positions to be withdrawn immediately-others when the subsistence stores at each station shall be reduced within the means of transport present.

III. The companies of the 4th will remain as at present disposed, except company F, which will take post at Micanopy.

IV. Lieut. Colonel Hunt, Deputy Quarter-Mas-

ter General, will make corresponding reductions in the means of transport, and other sources of expenditure, thereby rendered unnecessary.

By order of Col. WORTH.
S. COOPER, Assistant Adjutant General.

HORRIBLE BRUTALITY .- A man named Wil liams, who resided at the time near "Lick Skil let," in Winston county, same two or three weeks since took a little negro girl and swung her up in a horizontal position, her head about two feet from the ground, and her feet about one foot, and while in this position, commensed whipping her. Every time the girl made any demonstration of pain, the fiend jogged her with a sharp stick he prepared for the occasion. In this manner the monster centinued his cruelties nearly all night, or until he was fairly tired out, when he released his victim ; she died the next day and was buried. The neighbors suspected all was not right, disinterred the body, held an inquest over it, and brought in a verdict accordingly. The sheriff with a posse of men went in pursuit of the miscreant, but they were unable to catch him, he having fled. Williams has heretofore borne a good moral character, but it is now surmised by many that he has also whipped to death another negro girl, as there is another grave near the spot where the last unfortunate victim was interred, which is supposed to be that of a girl who disappeared very suddenly about a year sione. [Atala (Miss.) Gazette.

We regret to State that Mr. Elwood, clerk of the Senate, has been so severely indisposed for several days as to prevent him from discharging his official duties. Col. John F. Bacon is the present acting clerk. [Albany Argus.

IF An English paper says that the town of Rhode Island has been disturbed by a rebellion, in consequence of which two or three hundred rebels were publicly executed. This is decidely the "latest" news we have received.

We learn through a letter just received, in this city from Springfield, that orders had been received to stop work at the Armery and dismiss the operatives. Most of them were to quit last evening, and the rest very shortly after. [Norwich Cour.

WILSON'S BANK LOCK .- A new Safety Lock, invented by W. Wilson, Northampton, Mass. has been shown us, com bining entire security with comparative cheanness. It can never be opened except with the Key which belongs to it. nor with that except by one who is acquainted with it. No skeleton or imitation will come near it, while it defies violence. Its cost is but moderate, and the valuables of Banks, Merchants, and others, will rest perfectly secure behind it.

'TAYLER ON WILLS.'-It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that a very useful work not only to the legal profession, but to every one desirous of making a valid press. The difficulty of preparing wills conformably to the Revised Statutes of this State, has been long felt and acknowledged by many of the most experienced jurists. Testators have been cruelly disappointed in their intentions, and nearly every will brought before the Court for the Correction of Errors, has been either partially or totally over-

We have perused letters from eminent lawyers highly anlish courts, are referred to in copious notes, with frequent references to the sections of our Statute of I ses. Trusts and Powers, diligently marking the distinction between those and the common law. We understand the author has devoted many years of severe toil to the compilation of this work, them has been arrested. [N. O. Cres. City. and doubt not he will be adequately compensated.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Maryland Whig Convention. Correspondence of The Tribune.

Baltimore, Thursday, 81 A. M.

The Whig Convention of Maryland met yester day in this city. The representation was very full from the counties, and I never saw a more united feeling in any assembly. The Delegates were among the very best men in the State, whom nothing but the important crisis that has now occurred in our public affairs, and the importance of having a true man at the head of Government to save us from the disasters which treachery has brought upon the country, could have called from their homes.

The Hon. WILLIAM PRICE, of Washington City, was appointed President of the Convention, assisted by three Vice Presidents and two Secre-

After the regular organization George Howard of Ann Arundel, formerly Governor of this State, rose, and making some appropriate preliminary remarks, nominated HENRY CLAY of Ky. as candidate for President of the United States. The nomination called forth loud applause from the Assembly, and was unanimously adopted by the

A proposition was now submitted that the Con vention make a nomination for Vice President .-On this motion there came an earnest and interesting debate. And at length it was decided to lay the subject on the table-the Committee thus determining to make no nomination. The Committee was divided between Gov. JOHN DAVIS of Mass. and Senator TALLMADGE of New York, but which had a majority is not known, as no vote was taken. We in Maryland will hereafter adopt the candidate that may have the voice of a majority of the States, or we will meet our brethren in general convention to settle the conflicting claims of candidates.

GREAT STORM AND FLOOD .- A northeast storm set in last evening which raged with dreadful violence for many hours. The wind blew a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents. The shipping in the harbor must have suffered injury, and whatever vessels that were in the bay, exposed to the fury of the storm, must have had a frightful time of it. The course of the wind and the immense quantity of water there fell caused the tide to rise high in our "basin"-as the harbor is called-flooding the wharves along Pratt-street, and up the streets that rise from it up as far as Lombard or Waterr-sts.

The stores along Pratt-street are flooded several feet, as are also the stores along Calvert, Cheapside and other streets. Of course very considera ble damage was done to the goods in the stores. Jones's Falls is also flooded, and along by the centre market you could almost swim a horse. The railroad along Pratt-street is covered with several feet of water, and it may be that the tide will not fall in time to allow the train of cars to depart for Philadelphia, carrying the mail in which is to go this letter.

No Western Mail was received this morning, which leads me to fear some injury may have been suffered by the railroad or the bridges over it by the Ohio.

THE MARKET .- Flour has given way further, and sales were made yesterday of Howard street at \$4 871; Susquehanna at the same rate. City Mills is firm at \$5. Pennsylvania best red Wheats sell at 90 a 95c, but the latter price they must be very prime. Sales of 387 barrels Pork at \$6 50, No. 1, and 6 25 for new prime.

## Lonn Act-Adjournment of Congress-Pursers of the Navy-Revenue Bill in the Sente-Contingent Appropriations-Contested Elections, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Weduesday, Aug. 24. In the House of Representatives, to-day BOTTS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill explanatory of the Loan Act, reversing the construction put upon it by the Treasury Department, so as to prohibit the issue of cirtificates of Stock except on a clear loan; admitting the rate of discount at which the stock may be taken; and repealing the twenty per cent clause of the Distrib-

The reduction was rejected, Yeas 61, Nays 62. Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution which was received by a suspension of the rules, and after some discussion adopted, requiring the Secre tary of the Navy to Report at the commencement of each regular session the expenditures of each vessel during the year, whether actually at sea or otherwise, the number of days in service, &c.

Mr. Botts moved a joint resolution for adjournent of Congress on Monday, 29th inst. and Mr. PROFFIT objecting, moved a suspension of the rules for its reception. The rules were suspend

Mr. FILLMORE said he was as anxious as any one to close this protracted session, but had voted against suspending the rules because he was fearful that the passage of this resolution might be construed by the Senate into an intimation that the House did not desire them to pass the Revenue bill. Mr. PROFFIT offered the resolution predicting that if it were passed the Senate would understand such an intimation as was feared by Mr. Fillmore, and that the consequence would be that no Tariff would be enacted this session. Mr. Botts contended that there was time enough allowed by the resolution for the Senate to act on the Revenue bill, as it was in the same form with reference to the duties as they had once passed. Mr. HABERSHAM moved to lay the resolution

on the table; negatived-Yeas 68, Navs 101. The resolution was then adopted-Yoas 96, Navs 71. Mr. MALLORY reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs a resolution authorising the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments to test the efficacy of Colt's Sub-marine battery; which, after some conversation, was laid on the table.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL moved to suspend the rules (objection being made) for the reception of a joint resolution authorizing the usual exsra pay to the messengers and clerks of the House and Senate. The rules were not suspended: Yeas 56; Navs 88. The Senate bill fixing the pay and emoluments

of pursers and warrant officers of the Navy was considered during the day in Committee of the Whole, reported to the House and passed. One or two other bills of an unimportant nature

The House adjourned.

In SENATE, at a late hour vesterday, Mr. Ev-ANS reported back from the Committee on Finance the Revenue bill, with numerous amendments.

A message was to-day received from the President, in answer to a resolution inquiring what steps It may be seen for a day or two at No. 6 Liberty-street, up have been taken to provide for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Mexico, declining to furnish the information at present, as incompatible with the public interests.

Mr. MERRICK offered a resolution calling on the President for an estimate he may have caused to be prepared at the Treasury Department of the probable amount of revenue that would have been collected under 'he (vetoed) revenue bill, if it had become a law, together with the data and reasons for the estimates. Mr. Evans objected to calling on the President for information touching the state of the Treasuary or any mode of improving it. If proving the author's labors. The leading cases upon Tes- the information was desirable he hoped the Secretamentary Dispositions decided in the American and Eng. tary of the Treasury would be called on, whose duty it would be to give it and who is responsible to Congress and not to the Executive, and he now as he had years before protested against any interhe had years before protested against any interA heavy fog ensued during which we parted company
A heavy fog ensued during which we parted company ference by the President with the Secretary of the with the Porpoise, her commander baving Treasury. If the President for the purpose of infollow my written instructions in the event.

fluencing public opinion had required a subording ate officer to make a different estimate from the which the Secretary of the Treasury had alread made of \$27,500,000 to be raised by this bill, h did not want it before the Senate. To the Secre tary should they look if they wanted the inform-

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee of Conference on the Contingent Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to, and thus the bill has

inally passed both Houses. The House bill to establish a District Court of

the United States at Wheeling, Va. was passed. The bill regulating the taking of testimony ases of contested elections was again taken Mr. Berrien's amendment pending, providing that neither this nor the Apportionment act shall apply to the elections of Representatives to the 28th Congress in States, where the general ticket system is now in force and where the election has ocen or shall be held before the regular session of the Legislature.

Mr. ARCHER moved to amend the amendment o that its provision shall be operative unless the Governor of the State shall, by proclamation, convene the Legislature before the time for election. This amendment was adopted: Yeas 21; Nays 15-and after the rejection of several other amendments to that of Mr. Berrien, as just aceded, it was adopted: Yeas 30; Nays 6, as fol-

IVEAS-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bates, Benton, Berrien NEAS-Messis, Alien, Archer, Bates, Bendon, Buchanan, Calhonn, Choate, Conrad, Craits, Crittenden Cuthbert, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Lim, Marrell, Morehead, Rives, Sevier, Smith of la., Sprague, Tallmage, Tappan, Walker, White, Williams, Young—30 Nays-Messis, Bayard, Barrow, Clayton, Huntington, Porter, Woodbridge—6.

The resolution from the House for adjournment was received, and Mr. ALLEN moved to lay aside the bill to take up an act on the resolution. The motion disagreed to: Yeas 13, Nays 25.

Several other amendments were offered, discussed and rejected and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Young moved to take up the resolution for adjournment. Mr. TALLMADGE thought the Senate were not prepared to act on the resolution. There was great necessity for passing a revenue measure, and there were other matters of importance before them, and only three days of the week remained. Let them first act on the revenue bill. (and it would be taken up to-morrow in good faith, and be acted on,) and then they could a day of adjournment.

Mr. T. moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried: Yeas 24; Nays 17-as follows:

YEAS-Messrs, Archer, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien Buchanan, Choate, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Hantington, Miller, Morehead, Porter Preston, Rivers, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Ia., Sprague, Fallmadge—24.

NAYS—Messrs, Allen, Bagby, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Waiker, White, Williams, Woodhridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—17.

On motion of Mr. CONRAD the hour of meeting vas fixed at 10 o'clock, and the Revenue Bill nade the special order to-morrow, and henceforth each day at 11 o'clock, until disposed of. The Senate went into Executive Session.

## Trial of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

Reported for The New-York Tribune.

EIGHTH DAY ..... Aug. 25. Continued.1 The Court met pursuant to adjournment, and passed midhipman Sandford was recalled, Judge Advocate. State, sir, how many times Lieutenant

Wilkes ordered Lient, Pinckney to heave to when the schooner was under the bows of the Flying Fish. Witness. Three times, sir-once when we were on her lee quarter, once while abreast of her mizen rigging, and

once under her bow. Hamilton. If when the Flying Fish was abreast of the mizen rigging, and to Iceward of the ship, the belm had been put hard up and the schooner then kept off for fifty yards, then her helm put hard down and the jib hauled close to the windward, could she not have been hove to

eer .- I think she would have fouled the ship, sir. \* Answer.—I think she would have fouled the ship, sir. \*
Mr. Harrison recalled.
Question.—How many times did Lieut. Wilkes hail the

schooner to heave to on the day alluded to?

Answer.—Three times, sir.

Lieut. Sinclair called.

Judge Advocate.—State, sir, whether the repairs done to
the Flying Fish at New-Zealand were necessary to her effi-

Question.-State what was Lieut. Wilkes's character for oppression or otherwise among those under his command, his attention to his duty, industry, & :.

Answer.—Lieut. Wilker's general conduct to his officers

and his reputation in the squadron was that of an exceedingly harsh officer—one who continually infringed on the rights of those under his command. I never saw but one act of what I considered cruelty on his part to those under is command.

Mr. Hamilton.—We can't have particular instances, sir.

Mr. Hamilton.—We can't have particular instances, sir.
Witness.—So far as I was capable of judging, he was
very industrious. I was but a very short time under Lieut.
Wilkes's immediate command.
Hamilton.—Do you know of any rights of his officers or
of individuals which he infringed?
Conodore Stewart.—What was Mr. Sinclair's rank?
Witness—I was Sailing Master for different vessels, and
weeked them as Passel Midshipman.

with the series of the series other cases, but I cannot give the particulars. I was ap pointed Acting Master by Mr. Wilkes at Norfolk, but did no get my appointment as Master until we got to Rio. I dont know the date of it.

Question.—Did you ever hear that conduct spoken of

fore this Court was commenced.

Answer.—Very frequently.

Hamilton.—Name the persons, Sir.

Witness.—I hardly think that a fair question, Sir.

Judge Advocate.—You must answer it, Sir.
Wilness.—Well, I name myself, then. I could hardly exrept an officer in the Squadron, Lieuts. Johnson, Murray North and Pinkney. In fact, give me a list of the officers and I will read them over to you.

Hamilton. That won't do, sir; you must give them your

Witness. Well, with very few exceptions, I have heard all he officers in the squadron speak ill of him. Ques. Did you ever hear Lieuts. Hudson and Ringgold peak ill of him!

peak ill of him?
Witness. I don't know that I ever did. I was not in inter-ourse with the commanders of the squadron.
Hamilton. Did you ever hear Lients. Budd or Carr speak

Witness. Lieut. Budd I never did, but I have heard Lieut. Carrypeak against his acts as oppressive. I have also heard Lieut. Tappan speak ill of his general conduct as commandng officer.

Hamilton. Mr. Peel or Mr. Dayton of the scientific corps

did they speak ill of him, sir?
Witness. I think not, sir.
Hamilton. Mr. Agate, sir?
Witness. I believe I've heard him disapprove of some of

is acts.

Hamilton, Well, sir, then Purser Waldron and Purser speeden, did they speak ill of him?

Witness I think not, sir. I had but little intercourse with [Here the witness said that he thought it hard that he

should be obliged to violate the confidence of his brother officers. And being again pressed by the accuser's counsel to say if the members of the Scientific Corps had spoken ill of Lieut Wilkes, he said he did not consider those gentlemen as officers of the squadron.]

Ques. Was you the officer of deck of the Porpoise when

she ran into the Vinceanes, and carried away the jib-boom and the car-head and smashed the quarter bout of that ship and was the interview in the cabin you referred to, brought about by that circumstance: Ans. I was the officer of the deck when the two vessels fouled, but the occassion of the interview I did not consider to refer at all to that matter. It was in consequence of a letter I had written to Lieut. Ringgold. Serjeant Bloom examined.—The marines for the Exploring

Squadron were not re entered at all, to my knowledge. In the vessel to which I was attached they were not re-entered. I do not know under what circumstances the bound of \$21 was received. I know they refused to enlist for the cruize, I left the ship in the month of July, before the squadron lieft the ship in the month of July, before the squadron sailed. I do not know if the marines volunteered, but believe they were drafted. I do not know if Pensyl Babb Smith or Dinsmore re-ealisted, and I think if they had I must have known it. They did not re-enlist after Nov, 1837, or between that, and the time I left the ship, which was in July, 1833, before the squadron sailed. I don't know that they received the bounty. I do not know that any marines volunteered, but I believe the seamen all volunteered for the cruite.

Here the Judge Advocate read a Dispatch, as follows :

U. S. ship VINCENNES, Sidney, 11th March, 1346. Sidey, 11th March, 1346. Size-I have the honor to report that having completed our outfits at Sidney, N. S. W., the Exploring Squadron under my command, composed of this ship, the Peacock, the Porpoise and Flying-Fish, sailed in company Dec. 25th, with my instructions to proceed South as far as practicable and cruize within the Astarctic Ocean. Copies of my instruc-tions were forwarded to you with my dispatch No. 57. We continued in company until the 1st Jan. when we parted company with the Flying-Fish, and the Peaceck in fog on the 3d.

I then steered, with the Porpoise in company, for our first

rendezvous, Macquerries Island, and from thence to Emer-aid Island our second rendezvous, having passed over the supposed locality of the latter in longitude 162, 30, E., lat. 57, 15, S., without seeing land or meeting with the Flying-On the 10th Jan. being in lat 61, S. we fell in with the first

Ice Islands and continued steering to the S. among many Icebergs, which compelled us to change our course frequently in avoiding them.

On the 12th we ran into a bay of field ice, in long 164, 53, E. and lat. 64, 11, S., presenting a perfect barrier to our

I had determined to leave each vessel to act independently, believing it would tend to give, if possible, a greater degree of emulation to us all, and being well satisfied that owing to the ice and thick weather it would be impossible to continue long together. I deemed it better to hazard the event of accident rather than embarrass our operations. believing it would tend to give, if possible, i vent so accident rather than embarrass our operations.

I therefore submit the details of the proceedings of this hip, as they will, without doubt, nearly coincide with the novements of the other versels of the squadron, the repairs rom which will tend to verify our operations.

After an unsuccessful attempt to penetrate through the

oce on the 12th of Jan., we proceeded to the westward, working along the harrier, with head winds and fogs; and in the 16th we fell in with the Peacock in long. 157.43 E.,

On the morning of the 13th of January we saw land to the On the morning of the 18th of January we saw land to the S. and E., with many indications of being in its immediate vicinity; such as penguins, seeds and the discoloration of the water. But the impenetrable barrier of ice presented our morrer approach to it; and the same day we again saw the Peacock to the S. and W. We were in long, 154, 27 E, and int, 68, 20 S.

On the 22d we fell in with large clusters and bodies of ice, and income table islands; and until the 28th were in a large.

On the 22st we rell in with large clusters and bodies of see, and innumerable islands; and until the 25th were in a large bay formed by ice, examining the different points, in hopes of effecting an entrance to the South, but were disappoint-

We have reached the latitude of 67 04 in longitude 147 30. being the farthest south we penetrated. Appearances of listant land were seen to the eastward and westward, but all parts except the one we entered presented an impassable barrier. We here filled up our water tanks with ice taken from an ice-berg along side the ship. We made our magnetic observations on the ice. The dipping needles gave 7 So for the dip, and our airmuth compass was so sluggist 57 30 for the dip, and our alignate compass was so suggest, on the ice that on being agitated and bearings taken again it gave nearly three points difference, the variation being 12 35. A few days after, about 100 miles west, we had no variation, and then it rapidly increased in westerly variation, from which I am of opinion that when in the ice-berg we could not have been very far from the south magnetic reals.

This bay I named Disappointment Bay, as it seemed to I mis pay I named Disappointment Bay, as it seemed to put an end to all our hopes of in their progress south.

On the 27th we fell in with the Porpoise in long, 142 20 E, and lat, 65 51 S, and parted company shortly afterward. On the 28th, at noon, after thirteen repulses, we reached long 160 50 and lat 66 33 S, where we again discovered land, bearing south, having run over 50 miles, thickle start land, bearing south, having run over 50 miles, thickly stud-ded with ice-bergs. The same evening we had a heavy gale from the S E, with snow; buil and thick weather, gaie from the S.E., with show; that and thick weather, which rendered our situation very dangerous and compelled us to retrace our course by the foute which we had intered. During this gale we were unable to see the distance of a quarter of a mile, constantly passing near ice-bergs which surrounded us, and rendering it necessary to keep all hands as thek.

On the morning of the 30th the gale abated and we re-On the morning of the 36th the gaie and we re-turned by the same route to reach the land, where the dan-gers we had encountered the preceding night, and our pro-vidential escape, were evident to all.

We ran toward the land about 50 miles when we reached a small bay formed by high ice cliffs and black, volcame rocks, with about 60 miles of coest in sight reaching to a

eat distance toward the southward in high, mountainous The breeze freshening to a strong gale prevented our

landing, and compelled us to run out after sounding in \$0 (athoms of water, and another 2 hours after that the ship was again reduced to her storm sails with a heavy gale from was again reduced to her storm sails with a heavy gale from the southward, with snow, sleet and a heavy sea continuing 36 hours, and if possible more dangerous than that of the 28th and 29th, owing to the large number of ice islands around us. After which I received reports from the medical officers representing the exhausted state of the men and condition of the ship, of which the following is an exact:
"The medical officers on duty, under date of the State

"The medical officers on dary, under date of the Sig January, reported that the number on the sick list this morning is 15. Most of these cases are consequent upon the extreme hardships and exposures they have undergone dur-ing the last gales of wind when the ships have been sur-rounded with ice." "This number is not large, but it is necessary to state that

"This aminiber is not targe, but it is necessity to state that the general health of the crew is in our opinion dreadfully effected, and that under ordinary circumstances that list would be very much increased, while the men under the present extremels actuated by a laudable design to do their duty to the last, refrain from presenting themselves as apparent to the list. plicants to the list.

\*Under these circumstances we feel abliged to report that in our opinion a few days more of such exposure as they have atready undergone, would reduce the number of the crew by sickness to such an extent as to hazard the safety of

After which, the Surgeon being restored to duty reported to me the following:

"I respectfully report that in my opinion the health of the crew is materially affected by the severe fatigue, want of sleep, and exposure to the weather to which they have lately been subject; that a continuance of those hardships even for a very short period, will entirely disquality a great number of men for their duty, and that the necessary attention to the health of the crew and their future efficiency and the impacification of the crew and their future efficiency and me the following:

sefulness demand the immediate return of the ship to a aild climate. mild climate."

Deeming it my duty, however, to persevere, I decided to continue, and steered again for the land which we had named the Antarctic Continent. We reached it on the 2d February, about 60 miles to the west of the point first where we found the coast lined with solid perpendicular ice cliffs, preventing the probability of landing and the same

mountains tending to the west.

From thence we proceeded to the westward along the ice barrier, which appeared to make from the land, till the Sd, when we again encountered a severe gale from the south-east with thick weather and snew, until the 7th of south-east with thick weather and show, until the in of February, when it cleared up sufficiently to allow us to see our way clear, and we again approached the perpendicular barrier of ice similar to that which we had previously seen as attached to land, being in sight at a great distance. We stood along the barrier about 70 miles to the westward, when it suddenly tended to the southward, and our further progress south was arrested by a solid barrier of field ice.

rections, we continued to the westward along the barrier, as usual, surrounded by ice islands. On the 2th and 19th (being on the 8th in lon. 127 of E., lat. 65 68 S.) we had similar appearances of distant mountains, but the compact barrier, extending from E. N. W. by S., prevented a nearer

On the night of the 9th of Februar night for some time, we witnessed the Aurora Australis.— We continued on the 10th and 11th to the westward, with we continued on the four and that the westward, which was more compact with immense islands of ice enclosed within the field ice. On the 12th we again saw the fistar t mountains, but were unable to effect a nearer approach, being in lon. 112 16 E., lat. 94 57 S., and I was again

proach, being in lon. It is 25°, late 18° 3°, 3°, and 1 was again compelled to go on to the westward.

The ice barrier trending more to the southward induced one to hope that we should again succeed in approaching mearer to the supposed line of the coast. On the 13th, at noon, we had reached long, 107, 45, E. 1565, 11, 5°, with a tolerable clear sea before us and the land plainly in sight, I continued pushing through the ice until we were stopped by the fixed harrier about 15° miles from the shore and with by the fixed barrier about 15 miles from the shore and with

little or no prospect of effecting a landing.

I hauled off for the short night and next morning made another attempt at a different point but was equally unsucessful, being able to approach on 3 or 4 miles pearer as I ppeared perfectly impenetrable; near us were several ice-ergs stained and colored with earth, on one of which we anded and obtained numerous specimens of sand-stone uartz, conglomerate and sand, some weighing one han-

This I am well satisfied gave us more specimens than This I am well satisfied gave us more specimens than the land could, as we should, no doubt, have found it covered with ice and snow 100 feet or more in thickness. We obtained a supply of fresh water from a pond in the centre of the same Island. Our position was long, 106, 40 E. lat. 65, 57 S., and apwards of 70 miles, the coast in sight, trending the same as that we had previously

en. Although I had now reached the position where our examinations were to terminate by my instructions to the squadron, I concluded to proceed on to the westward along the barrier which continued to be much discolared by earth; and speciments of rock, &c., were afterwards objectived from an ice shared. ained from an ice island. A sea leopard was seen on the ce, but the boats sent did not succeed in taking him. On the 17th Feb., in long, 97, 30 E., lat 64 S. land was again seen at a great distance towards the S. W. We now found ourselves closely embayed, and unable to proceed in

terly direction, and the ice barrier extending around to the N. and E., compelled us to retrace our steps.
We had entered a deep gulf on its southern side and it required four days' beating around its northern shore to get out of it; during this time our position was critical, the weather changeable and little room in case of weather; it ortunately held up until we found ourselves with a clear

atitude, the wind having set in from the westward with dark weather, little prospect of seeing the land or making much progress to the westward prior to the 1st of March, which might be spent to advantage for our whaling late-rests at New Zealand; I determined to proceed North on ne evening of the 21st.

There was a brilliant appearance of the Aurora Australia

17th February in Long. 97, 39 E-Lat. 64, 60 S. " 103, 39 E— " 58, 10 S. " 117, 31 E— " 58, 00 S. March " 137, 00 E— " 49, 30 S.

The results stated in this report lead me to the following

nclusions: 1st. From our discoveries from land through 40 degrees of longitude, and the observations made during this interesting cruise with similarity of information and position of the ice during our close examination of it, I consider there can scarcely be a doubt of the existence of the Anartic contient extending the whole distance of 70 degrees from East

o West. 2d. That different points of the land are at times further 2d. That thereas points of the form the ice barrier.

3d. That they are frequented by seal, many of which were seen, and offer to our enterprizing countrymen engaged in those pursuits a field of large extent for their fu-

hat the large number of whales of different species een and quantity of food for them would designate the coast as a place of great resort for them. The fin-back

whale seemed most to predominate.

We proceeded on our cruize to the north and east, with strong gales, until we reached the latitude of certain islands laid down on the charts as the Royal Company's Islands, about six degrees to the westward of their supposed locali-ties. I then stood on their parallel, and passed directly over their supposed site, but we saw nothing of them, or any in-

I feel confident, as far as respects their existence in or near the parallel assigned them, to report that they do not

The last ice island was seen in lat. 50 S. The last ice island was seen in lat, 50 S.

A few specimens of natural history were obtained and preserved during the cruise.

As I feel it would be unbecoming in me to speak of our

arduous services, the report and accompanying chart of our cruise must speak for us. But I cannot close this report cruise must speak for us. But I cannot close this report without bringing to your notice the high estimation in which I hold the conduct of officers, seamen and marines during the antarctic cruise, the manner and spirit, together with the coolness and alacrity with which they have met the dangers and performed their duties. I trust they will receive from the Government some gratifying notice of it. Ali I can say in their favor would fall far short of what they deserve. I shall ever bear testimony that they have proved themselves worthy of the high character borne by our country men and the Navy to which they belong.

I have the honor, &c.

I have the honor, &c. CHARLES WILKES, Com. Exp. Expedition To Hon. James K. Paulding, Secretary of the Navy,

This dispatch was read with reference to the charge of sending in a false report to the Secretary of the Navy, sending in a false report to the Secretary of the Nary, which, if substantiated, will give the henor of discovering the antarctic continent to the French. The passage in italics is the one charged to have been falsified.

Mr. Hamilton rose to open the defence, and said that pre-

ton rose to open the defence, and said that pre-

viously be wished to call their attention to the charges and specifications. The 2d and 3d charges of neglect of